

### **Amendments to the Specification:**

Please change the title of the application to: Active Matrix Display Device With Asymmetrical Reflection

Please insert before the first line of the specification:

This application claims priority to Japanese Patent Application 2002-218931, filed on July 26, 2002.

Please rewrite the paragraph on page 3, lines 6-13 as follows:

In the case shown in Fig. 22, the regions 216 are formed in a shape having gentle slopes and the regions 217 are formed in another shape having steep ~~slopes~~slopes. Thus, these types of regions 216 and 217 allow light to reflect differently from each other. While the regions 216 produce scattering light having relatively high directivity, the regions 217 produce scattering light having relatively high diffusibility, as designated by arrows in Fig. 22.

Please rewrite the paragraph on page 23, lines 5-49 as follows:

The grooves 221 have a ~~wedge-wave~~wedge-wave shape formed with a gentle slope 221a and a steep slope 221b. The extending direction of the grooves 221 is tilted by a predetermined angle  $\alpha$  from the lying direction (x direction) of the pixels 120A of the liquid crystal panel, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the occurrence of moiré fringes resulting from interference between the grooves 221 and the pixels 120A can be prevented. The angle  $\alpha$  is set in the range of more than  $0^\circ$  to  $15^\circ$ , and preferably in the range of  $6.5^\circ$  to  $8.5^\circ$ . Also, the pitch  $P_1$  of the grooves 221 is set smaller than the pitch  $P_0$  of the pixels so that the nonuniformity of lighting in a cycle of the pitch  $P_1$  is leveled out in the pixels 120A so as not to be recognized. In particular, it is preferable to satisfy the relationship  $0.5P_0 < P_1 < 0.75P_0$  between the pitch  $P_1$  of the grooves 221 and the pitch  $P_0$  of the pixels.